The North Carolinian.

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8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	21.00	35.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	36.00
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875. NUMBER 31.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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T. T. RUFFIN, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Mirkill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Sinclair.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. M. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

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PASQUOTANK MILLS,

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

CONROW, BUSH & LIPPINCOTT, Props.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER of all Kinds,

SUCH AS

Yellow Pine, Cypress, Poplar, Gum, etc.

All orders promptly filled.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

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FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, Clothing,

DRESS GOODS

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General Merchandise

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET.

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

The New Year Bills.

Oh! the bills, New Year bills,
What a world of misery
Their memory instills!
As the merchants with their quills
Stuck behind their ears polite,
So caressingly invite
Your kind and prompt attention
To their bills.
How they dun, dun, dun,
As they kindly urge upon
You earnest attention to their blessed little bills,
Little bills!

With a power of perforation,
And a man that never fills
What a sad dissimulation
To call them little bills!
While all the tin that tinkles
In your pocket, only sprinkles
A little liquidation on the bills.

O! The destiny that fills
All our holidays with bills,
When the New Year dinner
Of the poor indebted sinner
Might be cooked with the fuel of his bills.
Oh! the bills, bills, bills,
Nothing else but bills!

MR. HENSLOW'S FAILURE.

In the middle of September, 1873, the Algeria steamed into the New York waters with a company of summer absentees, joyful at their nearness to home. The passage had been less comfortable than could be wished; but this day was bright and fair, and the few Europeans on board were being told, in every variety of form, that "We were now getting into New York weather." The pilot was eagerly looked for, and at length came on board, among the cheers of the well-dressed group on deck. He brought a few newspapers, which were soon distributed and headings read. What a change of tone they produced! "*Panic Continuing! House after house down! The following suspended*," etc. So the words ran. A gentleman stood up and read aloud for all; and one might see the effect on this and that countenance, of successive announcements. Some never uttered a word, but dropped away from the crowd. There was a newspaper in the writer's hand. A gentleman stepped up and timidly asked a look at it. I shall never forget the expression of that face as he handed it back without a word, and crept away to his cabin, as if he had done something criminal. Indeed I shall never forget that whole scene. Perhaps because its impression was so strong; perhaps because subsequent events have so often recalled it. "I had a dream which was not all a dream;" but how much was dream and how much reality, it is not needful to say. At least I am wide awake now, when putting on paper what I hope may be, in spirit and essence, if not in form, realized in many a home.

Mr. Charles G. Henslow seemed, if not rich, at least a "comfortable" man, as he brought back his family, early in September, 1873, from a pleasant run to the White mountains, and that lake which it is more agreeable to sail over than to spell or pronounce—the smiling Winnipiseogee. You could not help thinking that a happy group that entered his snug up-town residence—his comely wife, a grown-up daughter, Carry, Henry, who meant to be an artist, and two little girls, who ran up stairs and down, shouting to each other and to all the house, reports on the canary, the cat, the cook, and their own little room. Tom, who was well through his course, had gone directly to college.

Mr. Henslow soon got "under way," down-town; but one week at home seemed to undo all the benefit of the summer trip. Pale, silent, and moody, he strove in vain to respond to the gladness of his children, when he was at home in the evening. It was one week from the day of their return that he came back earlier than usual and called his wife to his room. She had feared something very bad; she was not surprised when he said, with a choking voice, "The worst has come; my darling, we are poor, almost penniless. The house has suspended, and we junior partners, who had little in it but our labor, have nothing."

Mrs. Henslow neither shrieked nor fainted, nor fell in hysterics on his neck. She kissed him quietly, patted his shoulder a bit, and said, "Well, Charles, we did all for the best, and we are in God's hands. He will set you right again. We need not fear his goodness failing."

"The poor children!" said he. "How shall I tell them? Must we let them know?" And various contingencies and considerations were hurriedly talked over, coming back to the question, "Shall we tell them?"

"Why, certainly," said the mother. "We never hid anything from them that they could understand, and, thank God, there is nothing they ought not to know."

We shall not follow the history of many a sad family council held that fall; nor the negotiations that led to quitting the house, and finding another at a manageable distance from the city, at a small rent. Nor shall we linger on details that seemed formidable at the first blush, but with which "familiarity bred contempt." That Carrie's German and music lessons should be stopped; that Tom should not be able to traverse Europe, cultivating the acquaintance of old masters, and new; that "the girls" should not have the maid who did the sewing and waited on them; these things looked mere trifling privations in a month. Happy is it for us that a loss that looks gigantic when set up and looked at by itself, is dwarfed and lost in a crowd of calamities.

By the end of the year the little rented house was very home-like—that mother could have made a home in "a hollow beech-tree"—and every one had a niche, and was tolerably happy in it. A letter had been sent to Tom calling him home, and giving the reason. But the newspapers had been beforehand; a kind-hearted professor had told a friend of what was likely to come; and he had offered to advance the money for Tom's expenses till he graduated and could repay it. Mr. Henslow took a situation as a book-keeper, and gave his after-hours' time to working on the accounts of the embarrassed firm. Carrie wanted to "go out" and teach. "Certainly you can teach," said her mother. "I am going to engage you for two little girls I have, called Bessie and Bertha, and after lessons you shall help me with the sewing. 'Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home,' you know, dear;" and, partly laughing and partly crying, she hugged Carrie, according to the approved womanly way of expressing deep emotion of a tender kind. Henry, like a manly, good fellow as he was, turned his back on dreams of Italy and the old masters, and was mastering the art of converting hardware into paper currency, in the old established house of Brassy & Co., in a Western city.

Please to imagine the months of 1874 come and gone. There were no "parties," to be sure, yet Bessie and Bertha had good health, and did not seem to miss the pantomime. There was no trip to the mountains; so no consultations were needed with the lady who had such "sweet things in silk" for the country. Carrie did the work of governess well; and her mother's dexterity in transforming dresses was the perpetual amazement of her evenings. Tom and Harry never before received, or wrote such home letters, and the amount of petting lavished on Charles Henslow, when he returned in the evenings, was perfectly amazing. He did not miss his club, or anything else in the city. So the year passed, and the eve of New-Year's-day came.

There had been many conferences about the day. Tom was coming home for vacation. Henry was to have his first holiday. That was a double joy. "Shall we receive, mother?" said Carrie; "I think we had better not." She did not wish mother to think it would be a trial to her to give up "receiving."

"Why certainly, Carrie; why not? Are we not just as good as ever we were? If anything, we are better, for we can all do something now. If any of our neighbors come, we shall welcome them; and we shall be all the happier to see them if they come this year." So it was settled.

* * * * * * *

That again was a pleasant group that gathered about the breakfast-table on January 1st, 1875, as it was seen in the dream. It was the first complete gathering since their reverse. Mr. Henslow took the Bible—he had left his wife to read and pray with the children when they lived in town—and read a Psalm. They knelt down and he prayed—a simple, thankful, humble prayer. They rose from their knees, Henry, who had never heard his father pray, wiping tears from his eyes that were full of nothing but joy. He had joined the church in the city in which he worked; because "he saw he must be one thing or the other, be thoroughly good, or go to ruin;" and a clergyman whom he consulted put him into a gentlemen's Bible class. The rest had followed.

"I have some good news to tell you all," said Mr. Henslow, "which I kept for this morning. The house"—they all knew the house—"is going on again hopefully, and I begin again as before with this year; and if Tom likes, after he graduates next commencement, he can get my place."

After general congratulations, and some of the aforesaid hugging, it was Tom's time to answer the looks of inquiry.

"Well, father, I'm not vain enough to think I could take your place. They have a notion at college that there is something in me; mostly, I suspect, because I have dropped cigars and parties, and cut fewer recitations than I used to; and there is a talk of my getting an exhibition that will enable me to go to Germany for a year and study; and then I may develop into a lawyer, or a professor, or something 'poor but honest;' for I doubt if my nervous system could 'stand the fluctuations of commerce;'" and Tom glanced slyly over a broad chest and very muscular limbs, adding: "Henry here will make a pile—and one millionaire is enough in the family." This was Tom's way of describing the brilliant success he won in college since he wakened up to the idea that he had to make his own way. The reader can imagine more hugging, etc.

It was now Harry's turn to say a word—taking out a roll of notes and putting it in his mother's hand. "I was to have nothing the first year, while I was learning the business; but the governor told me in July that I deserved something, and put me on salary; and I brought home the most of it, and"— Poor Harry! He had something else to say, but he had not got rid of the crying, in his heart, over his father's prayer, and he broke down.

"Poor me," said Carrie; "I wish I was a man; I can do nothing, and have no story to tell."

"But you have, my daughter, and I will tell it. We paid over six hundred dollars a year for the children at school in town, and their dressing for school cost at the very least two hundred dollars a year more; and you have saved all that, and a penny saved is a penny won, as Benjamin Franklin told the truth; and the girls never learnt so much in a year, and never had so good a governess."

"And, mamma! sure, we'll never go to school again, but always learn lessons with Carrie!" chimed in Bessie and Bertha, to whom Carrie had made lessons (she called them "her little busy B's"), more a pleasure than a toil.

"Don't be too sure about that, Bessie," said Tom. "There's a dreadful bird of prey I have seen prowling about this nest, that I am afraid wants to carry off your governess."

We do not pretend to say why Carrie is blushing and frowning on Tom, and giving him a blow on the upper part of his cheek that does not hurt him much; nor why a Mr. Eagle, who owned a nice mansion close by (his father was a rich broker), who was among the first new-year callers, staid so long, and appeared so awkward and timid as he was leaving. Your true man, as a rule, is a little sheepish when in love; it is the empty-headed coxcomb who worships himself, and imagines he honors anybody to whom he offers his precious self, that is as easy, self-possessed, and impudent as one of those cock-sparrows in the square.

But Mr. Eagle left a letter, addressed, "Charles G. Henslow, Esq., present;" of which we can give the reader a copy:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I hope it will not seem to you, and to Mrs. Henslow, presumptuous in me to ask your consent to my union with your daughter. Since you have come to reside here, I have come to love her for that real worth, which I only knew in part when you lived in the city, and, yet, which I respected even then. Through the kindness of my late and dear father, I have means enough to secure comfort, and I do not mean to be an idle man. If you will give me this gift, I am sure, with God's blessing, I shall be happier and more useful, and I shall try to be like your other sons. I shall await a line from you at your convenience, and before venturing to speak to Miss Henslow, and with what anxiety, I need not say. Permit me to be, with great respect, Yours, most faithfully,

"FRANK P. EAGLE."

We shall not describe the other callers; nor intrude on another family council; nor say how this "bird of prey" was regarded by Carrie; but we noticed that she takes Tom's puns and jokes in excellent part, even when he declares "it is the Eagle that is Carried away." There may have been more hugging; for that mother and daughter had become more to each other in days of trial than ever they would have been in prosperity. As the family parted at late bed-time, Mr. Henslow said, as he kissed Bessie and Bertha good-night, "This is the happiest New Year's day of my life.—*Ledger*.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.—The population of New York city, according to the last census, is 942,292. The transient population is about 30,000, of which, in round numbers, 5,000 are immigrants temporarily staying in the city, 5,000 are seamen, 10,000 guests at hotels, and 10,000 guests at boarding-houses. The estimated number of persons married during the year is 20,000; the births, 35,000; the deaths, 27,000. The money spent for public schools is about $3,000,000; the money spent in public amusements, $7,000,000; the money spent for liquors in saloons and other licensed establishments, about $50,000,000.

Some young men in Vienna have formed a matrimonial league. Every member of the league must be the son of a man of property, and must pledge himself to marry a poor girl, one who has neither dowry nor expectations, and must forfeit 10,000 florins if he violates the pledge.

The Cost of Living.

A comparison of the prices of the staples of the country in wholesale markets in November, 1859, 1864 and 1874, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* shows, that prices are nearly as low, and in some cases lower, now than before the war, if they are reduced to the gold standard. Wheat is selling at about the same prices in currency as it sold for in gold in 1859. Corn is selling for half what it did in 1864 (the year when gold touched 285), and about the same price, gold values, as it did in 1859. Cotton is worth a little more than in 1859, but is about one-ninth the price reached in 1864. Provisions, sugar and coffee show a heavy decline, but the present currency quotations are above the gold prices of 1859. Dry goods show a great decline since 1864, prints being below the prices of 1859. Beef was rather higher in the local market before the war than to-day. Sales were reported in November, 1858, for seven to nine cents per pound. The corresponding cattle-report published this year quotes sales at from 4 to 7 and a half cents. But before these articles reach the consumers items of cost are added to them, which have not been reduced in proportion to the reduction in prime cost. The tax rate of 1859 on real estate was $1.75 on a very low valuation of property; to-day it is $2.20 on a cash valuation.

A house which was worth $1,500 in 1859 could not be bought for twice that amount now, and rents are from two to three times as high now as before the war. While it is true, therefore, that what are often called the "necessaries of life" have been reduced in price at wholesale to nearly the prices which ruled in 1859, it is not to be inferred that the cost of living to working men has been correspondingly reduced. Provisions consume about one-third to one-half working men's incomes. The other half is expended for rent, clothing, fuel, lights, and other expenditures of all kinds, and in many of these there has been no reduction from ante-war prices. But with a reduction in the prime cost of provisions, there will undoubtedly come in time a reduction in the value of things for which corn, beef, wheat, etc., are exchanged; in other words, a reduction in all the many things which together make up the real cost of living.

Great Britain Accepts.

The U. S. Secretary of the Interior received from the State Department copies of the official letters announcing the acceptance by the British government of the invitation of the United States to participate in the Centennial. Lord Derby's letter to Minister Schenck is as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1874.

SIR: With reference to my letter of 25th August, I have now the honor to inform you that her Majesty's government accept with much pleasure the invitation of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. I shall have the honor to acquaint you herewith with the arrangements which will be made in order to carry this decision into effect. Her Majesty's government trusts that this exhibition will fully realize the objects which the government of the United States and the promoters of the undertaking have in view, and they do not doubt that it will tend to the further development of the important commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, DERBY.

To Gen. Schenck, etc.

A copy of the foregoing is received from Minister Schenck, and Secretary Fish is also informed of the acceptance by letter from Sir Edward Thornton, who makes use of substantially the same expressions and says he is instructed to convey the information to Secretary Fish, with a request that the President of the United States be made acquainted with the same.

Healing Power of Glue.

Many women do not know that glue as a healing remedy is invaluable. For a last twelve or fourteen years, says a mechanic, I have been employed in a shop where there are over 300 men at work, and, as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes but one or more of us cut or bruise our hands. At first there were but few who found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but after a while it became generally known that a rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but a formidable protection against further injury. I was obliged to keep a full supply of rags on hand to be ready for any emergency.

I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue. A man was running a boring machine, with an inch and a half auger attached; by some means the sleeve of his shirt caught in the auger, bringing his wrist in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a frightful manner. He was conducted to my apartment (the pattern shop), and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth which, when dry, shrunk into a rounded shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh until it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence. The truth of this statement hundreds can testify to. I used, of course, the best quality of glue.

After Death.

A usually placid and very devout deacon on going to his sheep-yard one morning caught a large dog in the act of worrying the sheep. The deacon dispatched the dog on the spot, and leaving the carcass where the dog fell, started for the house. He had gone but a little way when his indignation became so aroused by the thought of the mischief the dog had done that, seizing a sled-stake, he ran back and began to pound the lifeless carcass of the dog in a most energetic manner. Just then a neighbor came up, and, surprised at the conduct of the deacon, exclaimed:

"Why, deacon, what are you pounding that dog so for? He's dead!"

The deacon paused, and turning to his interrogator, gravely and solemnly replied:

"I'm pounding him as an example and warning to all bad dogs, that they may be deterred from their evil ways by a knowledge that there is a punishment after death."

Weddings in Borneo.

On the wedding day the bride and bridegroom are brought from opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is to be performed. They are made to sit on two bars of iron, that blessings as lasting and health as vigorous may attend the pair. A cigar and betal leaf, prepared from the areca nut, are next put into the hands of the bride and bridegroom. One of the priests then waves two fowls over the heads of the couple, and in a long address to the Supreme Being calls down blessings upon the pair, and implores that peace and happiness may attend the union. After the heads of the affianced have been knocked against each other three or four times, the bridegroom puts the prepared siri leaf and cigar leaf into the mouth of the bride, while she does the same to him, whom she thus acknowledges as her husband.

The New Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the finance bill passed by the United States Congress:

Be it enacted &c.: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositaries, and post-offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the revised statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D., 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, principles and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Grasshoppers in China.

The local authorities, whether civil or military, are held responsible for the stamping out of these insects as soon as their appearance has been reported. They are required to summon a large body of men, and at once surround and destroy the locusts, the expenses of the maintenance of the men and compensation for the crops trodden down during the chase being supplied by the provincial treasury. Should the local authorities succeed in stamping out the locusts within a limited time, their services are favorably reported to the Emperor; but should they fail, and the locusts spread and do damage, they are liable to be deprived of their posts, arrested and handed over to the proper board for punishment. A certain sum per bushel is paid to peasants bringing in unwinged locusts, and half that sum when the locusts are able to fly, while compensation is given for crops trodden down in the chase. The locusts are swept with besoms into trenches dug at the side of the corn fields, in which a vigorous fire is kept up. The best time to capture locusts is when they are feeding at dawn of day, when, their bodies being heavy with dew and their wings wet, they are unable to jump or fly. If the Western States or any parts of them are to be visited by the locusts in the future, as they have been of late years, some defense will have to be adopted. Under existing circumstances the use of men in large numbers is impracticable, and the ingenuity of inventors or scientists is our only hope. The prospect, it must be confessed, is not very cheering, for the vast uninhabited regions afford breeding grounds which effectually defy all attempts at extermination.

A Maniac Captain.

Captain S., says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, died last year in the Central Asylum, Dundrum, from senile decay, being considerably over 80 years of age. He was transferred to that establishment on its opening from the Cork Asylum, of which he had been an inmate for nearly twenty-two years, having been acquitted as far back as 1829, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of seven men—the whole crew, in fact, with the exception of two boys, of a vessel then under his command and on its return from Bermuda. Possessing originally a very decided character, but becoming the subject of mental disease from continuous excitement and want of sleep for a fortnight, he labored under delusions as to an intended mutiny among his shipmates. After inducing them, in proof of their subordination and of the absence of such intention, to allow themselves to be tied down with ropes on deck, in which position they lay for nearly an hour, the first mate showing the example, when approaching the Cork harbor he deliberately murdered them in succession with an iron bar. After some time he recovered his reason in the district asylum, and was, no doubt, sorry for what he had done, for he was remarkable for a uniform kindness of disposition toward his fellow patients; his piety, also, was very conspicuous, and he was constantly engaged in reading the Bible and religious works. Occasionally, however, he had violent relapses, preceded by a taciturnity unbroken for several days, save by quotations of an incoherent character or the repetition of nautical phrases.

Congress Then and Now.

I entered Congress fifteen years ago, says Senator Conkling. From then till now my opportunity for seeing both before and behind the scenes has been improved with diligence, and nothing is more certain than the change for the better in the executive departments in both wings of the capitol and in the supreme courts. In 1859 a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives went habitually armed with deadly weapons. Drinking to excess was surprisingly common. Large numbers in both houses were often, long before evening, unfit to do business. Liquor was kept, as far as I know, in every committee-room in the capitol—book-cases doing duty as side-boards. Gambling and other dissipations were very common among public men, and vice and debauchery were the topics of loud and unclean jest. Venal lobbying was too palpable and prevalent to be overlooked, and on all sides lax practices prevailed which now would be scarcely credited. All this is changed for the better, in all respects. Liquor is not tolerated in the capitol. Formerly every cabinet officer, and many others, rode in a public carriage as a matter of course; now every cabinet officer, who merely allows the old custom to go on, finds himself trumpeted through the world as a great offender. George Washington, when President, rode with six horses, and with out-riders. When he wished to use horses he ordered them from the war department, at the public expense, and the out-riders also.

A GREAT BEAR HUNT.

In Which a New-Yorker, a Detroiter and Two Dogs Took a Hand.

Two men named James Marshall and John Ebbitts, the former a drummer for a New York house, and the latter a resident of Detroit, started from North Branch, Mich., on a bear-hunting expedition. Proceeding six miles east, and from thence five miles north, they came upon bear tracks of unusual size. They had with them a gun each of approved patterns, an uncommonly large bull-dog, who was never known to turn back at anything, and of a savage species, and a Siberian bloodhound who weighed not less than 250 pounds. The dogs were the first to scent the game, and with tail and bristles erect they eagerly started on the war-path, Marshall and Ebbitts following as fast as possible. About five miles further on they unexpectedly came upon the bear, who was quietly slumbering in a cavity made by the upheaval of an immense beach tree. The dogs gave a growl and a bark as they discovered the monster, and without another sign, sprang with ferocity on the bear before he had time to fairly recover his consciousness. He was not long in doing it, however, for he immediately rose to a standing position, gave a fierce growl, elevated the corners of his lips, disclosing as ugly a set of molars as ever adorned a Michigan bear, faced the dogs, and raising his right paw he hit the bull-dog in the ribs, knocking him about twenty feet and landing him on the top of a pine stump three feet in height. In the meantime the bloodhound had not been idle. The bear had no snoozer dealt his comrade a blow than he seized him by the flank with a ferocity which caused him to whirl around with such force as to break loose. Then bear and bloodhound met face to face. The bear elevated himself on his hind legs and opened his mouth prepared for an embrace. The bloodhound did not decline the proffered hug, and quick as a flash of lightning sprang at the bear, seized him by the throat, and the battle was begun in deadly earnest. The bear was overthrown by the sudden onset made by the bloodhound, and fell on his back, the bloodhound still clinging to his throat. Dog and bear were mixed up in such a manner that the hunters were afraid to fire for fear they would kill the dog, and as the dog up to that moment seemed to have the best of the fight, they determined to let the battle rage without interruption. The bear recovered himself in a second's time, and drew up his hind paws with the evident intention of disembowling his antagonist. But the dog saw the movement, jumped aside, and unfortunately loosened his hold. The bear quickly rose, maddened with pain, and, seeing the hunters, started for them with the dog at his heels. They emptied their guns into his carcass, but he didn't seem to mind that, and kept on. He was so close that they did not have time to reload, and they turned and ran toward a large beach tree about fifteen rods distant, the bear in close pursuit, and the dog close at the heels of the bear. Just as the latter had cleared the gap between himself and the hunters to within about three feet, the dog again seized him by the flank, and hung on with such force that the bear could not extricate himself. He again whirled the dog loose, and they met, face to face, and came together with terrific fury. The hunters hastily loaded their pieces, walked up within six paces of the bear, took good aim, and fired just as the bear, with a well and powerfully directed blow with his right arm, hit the dog between the eyes, splitting his head open as neatly as if struck with an ax. The bear, when fired at, fell, and after struggling a few moments in mortal agony was dead. On examination it was found that the bloodhound and bull-dog were also dead, the latter having all his ribs smashed in. A farmer was hired to carry the bear to the nearest station, and when put on the scales he tipped the beam at 450 pounds. One of his paws when cut off weighed just five pounds. It took copious draughts of brandy for three days in succession before the nerves of the hunters became steady, so great had been their excitement over the contest. Of course they were not frightened any of the time; they deny that charge with the scorn and indignation that the imputation deserves.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The body is the shell of the soul, and the dress is the husk of the body; but the husk often tells what the kernel is.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it we shall advance in it, and the further on we go the more we have to come back.

The symptoms of spiritual decline are like those which attend the decay of our bodily health. It generally commences with loss of appetite, and a disrelish for spiritual food.

Every kindly word and feeling, every good deed and thought, every noble action and impulse, is like the ark-sent dove, and returns from the troubled waters of life bearing a green olive branch to the soul.

A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if the whole world be against him, is mightier than all. Never be afraid of being in the minorities, so that minorities are based on principles.

Many of us have to lament not so much a want of opportunities in life as our unreadiness for them as they come, and "it might have been" is oftener the language of our hearts, than complaining words. God sends us "flax," but our "spindle and distaff" are out of repair.

Better a thousandfold sacrifice elegance than fervor; better crucify refined taste than quench holy passion; better have the outward forms of devotion imperfect and inartistic, than lose the spirit which alone gives them value; better that music should be discordant than soulless, the prayers broken and rugged than cold and undevout, the altar bare and unattractive than the fire that ought to burn on it extinguished, the temple rude and un

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Jan. 20, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the Interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

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THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

It is just as we supposed. Gen. SHERIDAN's suscinct report and President GRANT's elaborate message in relation to Louisiana, both of which have been given to the country, show a very different state of facts from those furnished by the Associated Press Telegrams, Much better would it have been for the reputation of certain editors and *would be* moulders of Northern public sentiment if instead of indulging in denunciatory editorials, sensational demagoguism and intemperate discussions, they had awaited the publication of all the facts. They would have found that the charge of "a Legislature of a sovereign State being broken up by the edict of a military commander" was *not true*, and that so far from Gen. SHERIDAN "forcibly dispersing the lawfully elected Legislature of Louisiana while in the exercise of its legitimate functions," neither he nor the President interfered at all.

Under the law, the Clerk of the last House is required to call the roll of the new members as furnished by the Secretary of State and to preside until a Speaker is elected to take his place. This is the universal practice. All contested cases are heard and decided afterwards. But in open contempt of all usage and laws, a motion was made by the Democrats to make one of their number *temporary chairman*—an office unknown to a legislative body. It was declared carried notwithstanding the storm of noes that followed or the demand for the yeas and nays: It was after the Legislature had been taken possession of by a mob that the Governor, as was his duty, interfered to preserve peace and order and prevent bloodshed. *He* took the responsibility of calling on the United States troops. And all this was before SHERIDAN assumed command!

The President's Message is a full, temperate and earnest statement, corroborated by a mass of incontrovertible evidence. He says "I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State," but "it is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for," and declares that so far as Congress has conferred power on him to prevent it no association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country.

We believe that the President means to do right. He may err, as all men do, but, tried in many critical emergencies, he has never proved faithless to the cause of the people, nor does he flinch from meeting responsibility in behalf of his country.

"DYING FOR OUR COUNTRY."

In time of war we hear much said about the duty and glory of dying for one's country. Orators who are careful to keep their precious selves out of the bloody fray, will harangue audiences by the hour on the nobleness and reward of other people laying down their lives to save their bleeding country. So meritorious is this sacrifice considered by some, that they are ready to promise eternal happiness in heaven to those who make it, whatever may be their characters or other deeds while here on earth.

But the religion which prepares men for heaven is not manifest by imbruing our hands in the blood of others, and the act of rushing into the cannon's mouth will not atone for other sins which have been committed throughout a life time.

Stript of its sophistry, dying for one's country generally means dying for those who wish to *govern* the country. It is dying for kings and nobles who quarrel among themselves and then, too selfish to do their own fighting, merely call upon their subjects to do it for them. And when thousands of these have "bitten the dust," how soon they are forgotten and left to moulder in unremembered graves, while their poor families and friends are suffering for the want of their care and support. Tell us, what has been the gain of dying for the countries during the many centuries whose history has been written in blood? In too many cases where men have died for their country, their country has died for them. This was the case with ancient Greece and Rome, and it has been so with many modern nations. They have resorted to the sword to avenge some fancied insult or secure some unlawful end, and mightier ones have paid them in the coin of their own choosing and blotted them from the map of the continent.

How much more wise and noble to *live* for one's country instead of dying for it. When dead there is an end to all efforts to promote the welfare of our friends and neighbors. But while we live we may daily perform deeds and exert an influence that shall bless, not only our friends, and our country, but the world.

Mr. Asa Flower is spoken of as a rising man in Texas politics.—*Ex.*

"Cometh up As-a Flower" wouldn't be a bad motto for him to adopt.

AN OLD LETTER.

Happening the other day to pick up an old file of the *Sentinel*, published in Philadelphia in 1838, we came across a series of letters from a Southern tourist which attracted our attention. One of them was dated from Norfolk, two from Elizabeth City, and another from Edenton. They were written in the month of December, 1838. The description of the country, the people and various incidents occurring at that time are interesting. From one of the letters written at Elizabeth City, and dated December 22, 1838, we make the following quotation, as we are sure it will interest our readers as much as it did us. A number of business and professional men who were prominent citizens at that time are referred to, nearly all of whom have since taken their departure to the "spirit land." And where are the then heads of the Male and Female Academy, and where the fascinating Miss C.?

By request I yesterday morning attended an examination of the pupils of the Elizabeth City Academy. A great many of the first ladies and gentlemen of the place were present, and, if I might judge by their approving smiles, were highly delighted with the exercises. Indeed, I could not see how it might be otherwise, both departments having acquitted themselves admirably. The male department is under the superintendence of Mr. Comings, a young gentleman of acknowledged literary and scientific acquirements and one whose ingenuity and attention as a teacher, were sufficiently manifested in the astonishing proficency of his pupils, many of them being advanced in their studies far beyond what their years indicated. The readiness with which they answered the numerous and frequently difficult questions in arithmetic, geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, &c., as well as the fluency with which they read, evinced due application on their part, and the greatest care on that of their preceptor.

The female department is under the care of Miss S. C. Smith, whose accomplishments are spoken of highly by all the citizens; and none, I presume, could watch for a moment her graceful ease, or listen to her edifying conversation, without admitting the praise to be well bestowed. She spares no pains in preparing the really interesting young ladies under her charge, to grace the intelligent circles into which they are destined ere long to enter, and of which, unless I err much in my judgment, they will become powerful attractions. I was not less struck with the proficency of this department. Elizabeth City may well be proud of Miss Smith.—She has initiated her pupils not only into the first mysteries of science, but has led them already to quaff deeply the nectared waters of the Pyerian spring. They have, many of them at least, passed the vestibule, and are now gazing with rapture on the glories of the inner temple. Like the vestals of the shrine of Isis, their countenances glowed with the hallowed fires enkindled by knowledge. By request I closed the exercises with prayer, after a hymn had been sung by the young ladies.

Were I not an old married man, I should be tempted here to pay a passing tribute to the female loveliness of the south. The budding beauties of the school certainly called to mind with great power the rose gardens of Ghazeepoor, where none but fresh-blown flowers are seen. In the unexpanded petals of these pretty flowerets, I could perceive the promise of the richest fragrance and the most gorgeous hues. Surely, thought I, none can look on these traces of the Divine power in female beauty without acknowledging that the finger of the Eternal painted the leaflet, and his breath given it it perfume. There was one particularly, (a Miss C.) who rivetted attention, not less by her creditable examination, than by her bewitching features and form. An eye, which, like the gossamer clouds of the morning just lighted with the first bright beams of the rising sun, seemed ready to burst upon the beholder with the undying love of woman—a forehead, almost vieing with the Parian marble, and expanded by the mighty workings of the intellectual organ within; a cheek on which the damask of the rose and the whiteness of the lily were intimately blended; a ruby lip, around which the smiles of spotless innocence lay nestled, and from which the bees of Virgil might have sipped their honied draughts; a Cleopatra nose; a dimpled chin of exquisite workmanship and a swan-like neck, akin to alabaster, and a figure like that of the fabled Sylph—declared her formed for love. But, bless me! I had almost forgotten I am married, and that I sat down to write something about this place.

Elizabeth City is but a small place, numbering only about one thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound. Although it is not now a place of much commerce, yet the improvement alluded to above, (appropriation to the Dismal Swamp Canal), will give it rank with some of our northern cities. The rumor of the appropriation has brightened every countenance. The society here is most excellent. Southern hospitality has already manifested itself in numerous invitations for me to dine with one and sup with another.

THE STOLEN CHILD.

The stolen child CHARLIE ROSS, of Philadelphia, has not yet been found. When the signal vengeance for their crimes overtook his abductors at Bay Ridge, New York, some weeks ago, it was hoped a clue to his whereabouts was discovered. But thus far it is as much a mystery as ever.

It was the opinion of the ancients that an avenging Nemesis followed the perpetration of every crime. There is an intimation of this belief in the Acts of the Apostles, where it is recorded that the people of Melita when they saw a viper fasten upon Paul's hand, said, "No doubt this man is a murderer whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live."

No murder can equal the atrocity of stealing a child to be brought up among thieves. This is to murder the soul of the child, if not his body, and to murder its parents by the lingering torture of agonizing suspense. No crime of the year just closed has excited half as much interest as the stealing of little CHARLIE Ross; and none has been so terribly avenged.

Senator MERRIMON has made a speech in the Senate in which he took occasion to speak of North Carolina affairs. His friends characterize it as a "strong" one and his argument "unanswerable." We may take occasion to show up the Senators inconsistency and to point out his misstatements and distortion of facts, all of which detract from the reputation of a faithful public servant.

A meeting was held in New York on the 11th inst., denunciatory of the course of the Administration in the Louisiana imbroglio. Great stress is made on the fact that among the speakers were such Republicans as WM. CULLEN BRYANT, WM. M. EVARTS and WM. E. DODGE but it should be remembered that these "three Williams" have not been hearty supporters of the Republican party for some time. The first was not suffered to dictate its policy, the second was chagrined at not being tendered some of the high offices his name was mentioned for, and the latter made the important discovery that the government knows no difference between a millionaire and the poorest man in the nation when a fraud on the revenue is concerned. These things are significant.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
E. City, Pasquotank Co.
Jan. 14th, 1875.

Commissioners met today. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, and Emanuel Davis.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 133 of the laws of 1873-'4, Dr. P John was appointed to be present at and assist at the accounting and settlements between the Sheriff and County Treasurer, &c.

Application was made by Allen Dozier of Elizabeth City for a retail liquor dealer's license for twelve months which application was granted.

On motion adjourned.

P JOHN,
Ch'm'n,
THOS P WILCOX,
Clerk.

The Facts of the Case.

The attempted organization of the Louisiana House of Representatives by the Democrats is a striking instance of how fraud sometimes over-reaches itself. The simple fact of the case is that the Democrats had all the advantages of the first organization and threw them away in their greed and precipitancy. When the Legislature assembled there were only 104 members present. There were five vacancies left undetermined by the Returning Board; two Republican members were unaccountably absent. Had the Democrats proceeded in the form of law they would have had a clear majority of two. They could have elected their Speaker, and could then have seated the five Democrats in the vacant places, thus securing a majority of seven. Instead of doing this, they proceeded to organize with a rush and yell. Mr. Wiltz sprang to the chair and seized the gavel as though a moment's delay would lose it. Then came another yell, and five more Democrats, without any evidence of election, were brought in and placed in the vacant seats. There was no law, nor precedent for such mob-proceedings. The Democrats knew it, and called in General De Trobriand to employ United States troops to protect them from lawful interference. Had the Democrats been deliberate and lawful in their proceedings the military aid which they first invoked could not have been turned against them. Indeed, had they proceeded lawfully they would not have felt under the necessity of calling in the military at all. To briefly recapitulate the whole story it must be confessed that (1) the Democrats in the Legislature proceeded unlawfully; (2) they called in the soldiers to protect them in their unlawful proceedings; (3) the military, having been called by them, was subsequently used under the Governor's orders to defeat their illegal purpose: (4) Governor Kellogg only did what Speaker Wiltz had done; and (5) neither President Grant nor General Sheridan had anything to do with the matter. For all the rest the hot French and Creole blood in Louisiana and the eagerness of Northern Bourbons for a political sensation must be held to account.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful cure.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan, 13th, 1874.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SQUARE NOTICE.

PLANING MILL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
January 20th, 1875.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all that from this date no lumber or work can be taken from the Planing Mill until paid for, or a legal lien will be entered within the time specified by law. This will cover *all* cases not arranged by special contract.

12-4t. D. S. KRAMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY person sending us 50 cents will receive, regularly for six months, The Souvenir, a large, eight-page literary and family journal, and as premiums, we will send *free, two* magnificent pictures, "Little White Kittens," very cunning and pretty, and "My Little Play Fellow," a little girl with her dog. Both are really beautiful. They are 14 x 18 inches in size, and are splendid works of art, being printed in twelve different tints and colors. They are bound to give satisfaction. The paper six whole months and two superb pictures for only 50 cts. Order, by mail, at once. Address

W. M. BURROW, Publisher,
Bristol Tennessee.

Agents wanted to sell our fine engravings; $3 to $10 a day easily made. 31-3t.

FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT
THE
GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Grensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th 1875.

At which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUAUANTEED. A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urge the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished

BENBOW HOUSE—worth $60,000.

Grand Cash Gift,	$10,000.00.
Real Estate Gifts,	$1,000.00.
Cash Gifts,	$2,500.00.
Grand Total,	$164,000.00.

References.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the creditors would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
Rc. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshall.
W. S. Bah, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Shobbar, of firm of Wilson & Shober, Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D White, Post Master.
Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott, "

Price of Tickets $2.50—Number of Tickets issued only 100,000.

How to Remit.—Money, should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 3, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED 31-4.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, Induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
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The Scientific American now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 1, 1875.

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Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American useful to the. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room, in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contains 832 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times subscription price. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have had thirty years' experience. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

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State of North Carolina } Special proceed-
County of Dare. } ings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Defts. J. W. Etheridge in this cases is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court. at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874.

Wm. D. Chaddic,
29—6 w. Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES
IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Saturday, the 6th day of February 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 9000 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jackson Patent," supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Bliven and others, supposed to contain about 40 acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
N Q. HOMER, Deputy.
Dec. 12th, 1874. 26-4

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT
SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124 Church Street, Norfolk Va.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction on former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all shades, which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5 also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catalogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,

182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,
"OLD BEE HIVE."

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
in the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

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5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $8,837,524 amount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan consisting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never refinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building, or to Agts. throughout the State.

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29-4t. Hertford, N. C

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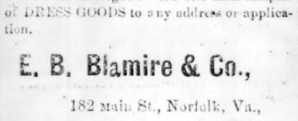
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Will cure or prevent Disease.

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FLORAL GUIDE
For 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pges, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more an 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

Address
27-3m. JAMES VICK, Rochester, NY

State of North Carolina } In Superior Court;
Camden County. }

Geo. W. Charles, Adm'r of F. D, Bunnell Sr., Decd;

Against

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

J M. Bunnell, F D Bunnell Jr., Jno Bunnell, Mary O Bunnell, and Derrick Bunnell. (of full age), Thos L H Bunnell and Andrew J. Bunnell (minor) by their Guardian.

Summons and Petition having been filed in this cause in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden County on the 15th of December 1874 and it appearing to the Court that all the Defendants above named are non residents of the State of N. C; Notice is hereby given to them to appear at the office of the Clerk of said County at the Court House on the 30th day of January 1875 and Plead, Demur or answer or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them and a decree for the sale of the land made as asked for.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk S. C. Camden County.
27-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

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CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADES

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

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This splendid enterprize is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portrait "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The Art Union feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

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Envelope No. 1, contains 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

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A splendid assortment of SCRAP BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holliday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentlemen or lady, old or young.

No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 250 pp. 12x16 inches..... $5.00
No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 500 pp. 12x16 inches..... 7.00
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Lettered to order in gold at 25 cents each
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THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of The Aldine have prepared impressions of many of there most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautiful tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.

27 subjects, 12 x 15 in , 25c.; with glass, 50c
Six of this size for $1.00, when selection is left to publishers.
6 subjects, 10 x 12½ in., 20c.; with glass, 45c.
7 subjects, 6½ x 8½ in., 15c.; with glass, 40c.
12 subjects, 14 x 19 in., 50c.; with glass, 1.00.
Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for price.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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SOLICITS consignments of all kinds Country Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guaranteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandise, promptly filled. All Shipments covered by Insurance from delivery to Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and Shippers interest fully protected.

REFER TO
1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N, C,
R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C.,
Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE!

Office of the Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, First District of North Carolina,
South Millst N. C., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Having been appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the First District of North Carolina, all applications for Licenses to retail Liquor or manufacture Tobacco should be made direct to me.

The Counties of Camden, Currituck Dare, Pasquotank, and Perquimans are included in my District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
27-4t. Deputy Collector.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all deranguements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and is like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful, There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy relief, which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutts Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 20th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than 8'x (6' inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6½ feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City; Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER,
Contractors.
E. City, Dec. 22nd, 1874. 27-tf

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

WONDER-

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 324 Wabash av. Chicago

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AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING EEPARTMENT,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Given Away.
Brown & Harrison.
Square Notice.
Grand Gift Concert.

Local and Personal.

☞ Judge EURE will hold Court in Camden next week.

☞ Many men might earn money enough in the time they waste in bewailing the want of it.

☞ Gold in New York 112. Cotton firm at 15¼c. Corn new Southern 87½c. At Norfolk Cotton 14¾c; Corn mixed 78c, white 82c.

☞ The Duck shooting in Currituck is now in its heighth. A number from New York and New England are having a good time this season.

☞ There were trots on the track of the Fair Grounds at this place on Wednesday and Thursday last, for $100 purses each day. The horses entered both days were "Bob" by A. T. LUTHER, and "Jake" by JOHN R. BAILEY, both of Norfolk. The former won both races.

☞ At a meeting of Ehringhaus Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., held on the 8th inst., at Rose Dale, this county, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Geo. W. Jones, N. G.; J. W. Edney, V. G.; Q. T. Sexton, Secretary; W. C. Foster, Treasurer.

☞ How true it is that household virtue is often helped in its development by a little praise. Who does not know, by experimental knowledge too, that kind words spoken in praise are sunshine; they warm, they inspire, they promote growth, while on the other hand, blame and rebuke are rain and hail—they beat down and bedraggle, even though they may at times be a necessity.

☞ We have just seen accounts in a couple of our Northern exchanges of the untimely deaths of several of our boyhood acquaintances and friends. They started in life with brilliant hopes and prospects of long days of usefulness. But alas! they were too weak to place the proper restraints upon appetite, and now they are gone! Again, and again is the fact illustrated that no man can live a fast life and live out his full days. Ah, what mistakes too many make—indulging in "pleasure," late suppers, drinking, night turned into day, over excitement. The penalty will come, not slowly, but swiftly and surely. Avenging nature, through inevitable law, will strike its blow.

☞ A lengthy communication—quite to long for our columns—on Finance has been sent us. We can only allude to it by saying that the late panic clearly demonstrated one thing, and that is that our present currency is the best the country ever had. In no former panic did the banks and the currency go through the storm so nobly. In all former panics, every man was afraid of the bank notes in his pocket, lest the next morning should see them worthless. But in the panic of 1873 not a particle of this fear for the currency was felt. A currency that can go thus unshaken through a financial panic must be a good one. The people have confidence in it. And this is everything.

☞ There is nothing in which our people are really so deeply interested as in quick and reliable transportation. Nearly every other question relating to or affecting our material interests is dependant upon this one. It is the key to our progress and prosperity. This country has been settled over two hundred years, it has a climate and natural advantages unparallelled on the continent, and yet its population and wealth have not increased in the last decade! Comparatively speaking, we are still in sight of the point our grand fathers started from. We have been standing still. And until the impediments which enterprise and public spirit *can* remove *are* removed, we will continue where we now are. Our resources and capabilities are all locked up. The rail road and the telegraph are the only keys that can open them. A few old fogies have practically said, let them remain hidden, unused. But we say, and the great mass of our people endorse the demand, let them be unlocked, and let us use the agencies that will do it for us. And let this be done *now*—in our day and generation—that we may reap the benefits and our children enjoy the blessings that must follow.

☞ We desire to see the corporation of Elizabeth City out of debt. With the present limit of taxation, only fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, it never can be. Certain work and improvements are obliged to be carried on and because of the difficulty in getting cash for corporation orders every bill for work and material is at least fifty per cent larger than they would be. This not only tends to the further depreciation of the orders, but really adds to the debt which in the end must come out of the tax payers. Now we suggest that an act be passed by the Legislature giving the proper authorities the power of laying a special tax to pay off the corporation indebtedness; then before its provisions are carried out let an arrangement be made with those holding town orders something like this: Gentlemen if you are willing to take the cash value of your orders the tax will be levied and collected and your orders paid. This would bring us down to what is called "hard pan." We could begin anew on a *cash basis* and carry on the municipal machinery at about one-third less expense. We see no other plan that will secure "resumption." This will do it.

☞ Some people have a curious idea of business principles. They make it a rule to pay nothing that cannot be proved against them, and *just as little as possible of what can.*

☞ The Masons of this place will hold a Fair and Feast during Court week for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. As the object is a noble one it should be patronized by all.

☞ We regret that the excellent letter from Hertford did not reach us until last night's mail—too late for publication. It informs us that they have determined to rebuild the Academy. He reports some little sickness but no weddings. Our friend NATHAN NEWBY, of New Hope, has located there.

Local Port-Folio.

Flowers from the root of utility—grace and beauty. The alphabet of love—the domestic affections. The dark age—the shady side of thirty. The origin of eggs—a hen. The richest man—the one content with what he has. The sting of reproach—the truth of it. Costs nothing and buys everything—civility. The end of good education—to form a reasonable man. Peculiar people—those who hold their tongues. Up in arms—the baby.

Local Briefs.

The Albemarle Bank was removed on Thursday last into the large room on the corner of Main and Road Streets, in the Albemarle House. The old bank building will be occupied by GUIRKIN & Co.—The Theatrical entertainment by the "Albemarle Troupe" on Wednesday evening last gave universal satisfaction. By all means let the performances be repeated.—We call attention to the advertisement of BROWN & HARRISON, Grocers and Liquor Merchants.—A public Reading Room is agitated. We are in favor of it.—The very best Oysters in the City at OVERTON'S.—The NORTH CAROLINIAN never misses, is always on time, can always be relied on.—More of the Rail Road material has arrived. Work will commence in earnest just as soon as the weather will admit.—Real estate is looking up in the City. A healthy indication.—Preparations are being made for an active campaign in the Fisheries. Operations will begin in February.

Business Locas.

Go to Fowler's for yonr Cassimers.

Bottom prices for flour at Fowler's.

Fowler's assortment of calico is good and of the best quality.

Our townsman C. R. JONES is canvassing for a very valuable work entitled "A Dictionary of Every Day Wants," by A. E. Youman, M. D. It contains 20,000 receipts in nearly every department of human effort, and especially adapted to the every day wants of the Housekeeper, Manufacturer, Tradesman and Agriculturist. We have carefully examined the work and do not hesitate to say it is worth more than the subscription price. We shall have more to say next week.

Call and see **H. C. Godfrey** on East side Road street, near Canal Bridge, he has in a large assortment of Implements, and sells cheap for cash, you can find the Dixie Plow and the Granger Plow; these are the best in the market. You can find the Patent Scraping and Dirting Attachment that are so fast gaining popularity, can be had of Mr. C. Billups, Norfolk, Va.; also, quite a large stock of nails on hand and will be sold cheap for cash.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1875 for sale at P. W. Melick's Book Store . 27—4t

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

MARRIAGES.

JENKINS—JOHN. At the residence of the bride's parents in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the morning of the 20th inst. by Rev. J. A. Weston, of Hertford, N. C., Dr. ROBERT C. JENKINS of Durants Neck, N. C., to Miss MIRA T. daughter of Dr. P. John, editor of the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

☞ Bloomsburg. Pa., and Sterling Ill. papers please copy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

J C Trimble, New York; J M Wharton Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Geo. W. Sanderlin Baltimore; W M Withers, Richmond, Va.; Dr. W M Riddick, Dr. R H Blount, Woodville, N. C.; Rev. J A Weston, Hon. J W Albertson, T J Skinner, Herford, N. C.; H M Pollar , Missouri; A P Cherry, South Mills N. C.; M D Gregory, D D Hale, Camden, N.; C.; Aug M Moore, R D Hobbs, Edenton, N. C.; R H Boykin Thos E Elliott, Norfolk, Va., James Finney, Indianna; R R Moore, Wythville, Va.; Dr. R C Jenkins. Durants Neck, N. C.; Hon Mills L. Eure, Gatesville, N. C.

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED.

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro., Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Sts., Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st., 1875, 1yr

Teas! Teas!

The choicest in the world—Importers's prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to

ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O Box 1287.

PRICE LIST.

Oolong, Black—40. 50, 60, best 70 cents per lb.
Mixed, Grn or Blk—40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. "
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80; 90, best $1.00 - - - - - - "
Imperial, Green—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 - - - - - - "
Young Hyson Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05. - - - "
Gunpowder, Green—$.10 best $1.30 "
English Breakfast, Black—90, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 - - - - - "

N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Growth Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong Extra Choice $1.00.

☞ If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will foward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTENT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more bnt will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City,

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc.. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chinneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permauent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at leas $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Oor $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000,

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

D. S. S. T CO,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily fromsunrise to sundown. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent.
Norfolk, Va

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the controll of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk: who proproses to keep a **first class**

LAGER BEER

SALOON,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated **BEER** of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at **5cts.** per glass—and pure Gibson, and other WHISKEYS, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing and smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a all from every one.

J. W. ETHERIDGE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

IN ALL KINDS OF RODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 28-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH, W. A HARNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GRENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL,

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in najoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORCE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any par of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE.

Surgeon Dentist.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office,

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN
E. G. KELLY, President.
Office, 116, Maiden Lane,

Manufactured by the
E. G. KINGLEY'S
HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.
Standard White Silver Light Oil
LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,
CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.
Prepared for immediate use,
PAINTS ALL COLORS.
$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail

English Roof Paint,	50 cts, per gal	
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00	"
Engine Oil,	57	"
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60	"
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50	"

Address,
NEW YORK CITY OI CO
6m 116 Maiden La Y

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the rgest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all laudings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,
BRO DERICK & SMITH
Ats.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 156 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

t burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The uudersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Eli abeth City, N. C.
Jan'a 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elisabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowl added a Grocery Department to his business and see the arrangement & prices. Corn and Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets, Tubs, Table Oil Cloths, cheap etc. all Fowler's Cash and Consort of shoes, one price store. All grades of flour all ive and lives prices at Fowler's Cash and one price store. All grades of flour all ive and lives prices at Fowler's Cash and one price store. No credit to any Cash system enables to sell at very short profits and sell at reasonable. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the market is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Mallam Foy's Skirt supporting Corse s, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of Fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are as below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Laces, Braded Gimp & Fancy Ribbonings, Fringe Ties, Collars and Cuffs Sash Fancy &c., all White Goods, White Trimmery, Call & examine Hosiery, Perfumery, Cutlery, shown at bottom prices Soaps, Fine goods pleases the market. price with Fowler keeps in marble profit at a best calicoes and sell at reasonable. Ladies prefer dealing price

RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
F. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth,
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 *Yards,*
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;

The best place to buy first-class Goos
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get Good Goods
The only place is at WEISEL'S

80 yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City, N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addres **Remington Sewing Machine Co.,**
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., } Ilion, N. Y.
281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St., S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IS THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. ☞ *Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 270 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy
2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle it can be the best kind of fertilizer, and *at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on handfor sale.
11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

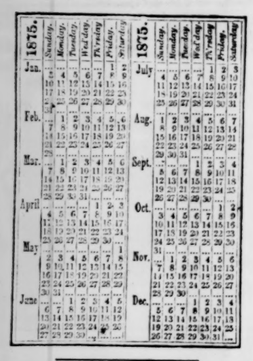
Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR —
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

Calendar for 1875.



FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

After all the discussions, the pith of the matter about keeping fruit in winter may be boiled down to a very small atom; keep winter fruit at a uniform temperature, but slightly above the freezing point, and if that is attended to carefully, very little fear need be entertained about having fruit all winter long, provided it is not all eaten up early.

Lucky is he who owns a reclaimed swamp with the muck all thrown out in a heap, and mixed with lime, for this forms a stimulant to trees which cannot harm, and never fails to invigorate in a wonderful manner.

The Western Indians predict no grasshoppers for the next six years; and now somebody wants them to predict no Indians during the same time.

Here is a paragraph contributed by Eph. Beaumont, Hartland, Wis., "the bearings of which lie in the application of it:" "Eleven years ago I planted an evergreen purchased in Rochester, N. Y., and the following year I had a splendid crop of Canada thistles come up around it. I have dug them, hoed them, and salted them every year since. Five years ago the evergreen got discouraged and died; and yet last summer I had half a dozen sickly-looking Canada thistles come up." The only glimmer of hope in the whole business lurks in that compound word in the concluding line.

About Sick Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding, in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from overeating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water and charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Live Stock Journal.*

To Roast a Goose.

Let the bird be about eight months old, and killed at least twenty-four hours before it is cooked. The fatter it is the better. Remove every pin feather, singe carefully, draw and take away everything not eatable from the neck and body. All the loose fat should be removed and tried out by itself. Take the neck, middle joint of the wings, liver, heart, and gizzard, and stew them together gently for several hours. They will make a nice pie. For the stuffing take two large onions chopped fine, a tablespoonful of pulverized sage, a teaspoonful of black pepper, and two teaspoonfuls of salt, adding a little crumbled bread. Goose is strong food, and requires strong dressing. When the body of the bird is stuffed, close the opening to keep the steam in and the fat out. Put butter or a slice of fat pork on the breast when the goose is put in the oven, but do not put any water in the dripping-pan. Bake two hours, basting every 20 or 30 minutes with the fat in the pan. When the goose is done remove from the pan, pour off the fat and set it away, add to the brown gravy in the pan the gravy from the giblets, bring the whole to a boil and serve. Apple sauce and onion sauce are proper accompaniments to roast goose.

Delaware Biscuits.

A lady correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* thinks she has made a decided improvement in her biscuits and thus gives the benefit of her experience: "I take as much flour as I think will do and use my judgment with regard to the amount of lard. Some folks like more, some less. They are neither so light nor good when too greasy. I put salt to the taste and rub it all together, then add cold water slowly and as little as will possibly answer. I make the dough so very stiff that I can neither knead or beat it, with any comfort, until it is set away awhile—some twenty or thirty minutes, when it softens a little. I then beat it until it is very light, and make out the biscuits and bake in a quick oven, which had better be too hot than too cool. I cover up the dough, when I set it by to soften. They bake in fifteen or twenty minutes, if not too large, and when done they feel very light."

To Make Hard Soap.

The following is recipe for making hard soap which is excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and a half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half a pound of borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle and put in the lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry. This is very nice for washing white flannel and calico.

To Keep Potatoes.

A writer in the Mobile *Register* says: "I always put my potatoes up in slaked lime, sprinkling it thoroughly among and over them through the barrels. It takes no great deal of lime, but it prevents the potatoes from getting strong. Northern potatoes would soon get strong in our climate unless so treated, but lime and a dry room keep them good the year round."

Replanting an Orchard.

The planting of a young tree on the site of an old one is not advised unless the ground is thoroughly broken up, intermixed and manured. It is better, where the location, soil, etc., is available, to plant young trees on new sites, though it is not necessary. Some orchardists make it a rule to extend and thus renew their orchards annually by planting a few young trees adjoining (where practicable) the old orchard and on its outskirts. It is a good rule to plant annually as many trees as annually die from earlier plantings.

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie, and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory. "Look at that monkey," said Smith. "Think of its being an undeveloped human!" "Human!" said Jones, contemptuously. "It's no more human than I am."

HOW IT WAS FOUND.

The First Discovery of Gold in California.—An Interesting Sketch.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following interesting story of the first discovery of gold in California, as told him by Mrs. Wimmer, who has in her possession the identical piece which caused such a revolution in the history of the Pacific coast:

"We arrived here in November, 1846," said Mrs. Wimmer, "with a party of fourteen families, across the plains from Missouri. On arriving at Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, we found Fremont in need of more men. My husband enlisted before we had got the oxen unyoked, and left me and our seven children at the fort in the care of Commissary Curtain. We drew our rations like common soldiers for four months. Captain Sutter arranged a room for us in the fort. As soon as Mr. Wimmer returned from Santa Clara, where he had been stationed during the winter, he joined three others and went over the mountains to what is now called Donner Lake, to fetch over the effects of the Donner family, after that terrible winter of suffering that you have heard about.

"In June, 1847, they loaded all our household plunder for Battle Creek, up on the Sacramento, to put up a sawmill, but they changed their plans and went to Coloma. Captain Sutter and J. W. Marshall were equal partners and were the head of the expedition. After seven days of travel, blazing trees, we arrived at sundown a mile above the town. Next morning Mr. Wimmer went out to select a site for the mill, and I a site for the house. He was to oversee the Indians, be a handy man about it and I was to be cook. We had from fifteen to twenty men employed. We soon had a log house—a good log house—and a log heap to cook by.

"They had been working on the millrace, dam and mill about six months, when, one morning along the last days of December or the first week of January, 1847-48, after an absence of several days to the fort (that was our San Francisco in them days) Mr. Marshall took Mr. Wimmer and went down to see what had been done while he was away. The water was entirely shut off, and as they walked along, talking and examining the work, just ahead of them, on a little rough muddy rock, lay something looking bright, like gold. They both saw it, but Mr. Marshall was the first to stoop to pick it up, and, as he looked at it, doubted its being gold.

"Our little son Martin was along with them, and Mr. Marshall gave it to him to bring up to me. He came in a hurry and said: 'Here, mother, here's something Mr. Marshall and pa found, and they want you to put it into saleratus water to see if it will tarnish.' I said: 'This is gold, and I will throw it into my lye-kettle, which all I have just tried with a feather, and if it is gold it will be gold when it comes out.' I finished off my soap that day and set it off to cool, and it staid there till next morning. At the breakfast table one of the workhands raised up his head from eating, and said: 'I heard something about gold being discovered, what about it?' Mr. Marshall told him to ask Jenny, and I told him that it it was in my soap-kettle. Mr. Marshall said it was there if it had not gone back to California.

"A plank was brought for me to lay my soap upon, and I cut it in chunks. At the bottom of the pot was a double handful of potash, which I lifted in my two hands, and there was my gold as bright as it could be. Mr. Marshall still contended it was not gold, but whether he was afraid his men would leave him or he really thought so I don't know. Mr. Wimmer remarked that it looked like gold, weighed heavy and would do to make money out of. The men promised not to leave till the mill was finished. Not being sure it was gold, Mr. Wimmer urged Mr. Marshall to go to the fort and have it tested. He did so, and George McKinstry, an assayer, pronounced it gold. Captain Sutter came right up with Mr. Marshall, and called all the Indians together, and agreed with them to certain boundaries that they claimed, and on the right of discovery demanded thirty per cent. of all gold taken out. They, in payment, were to give the Indians a certain number of handkerchiefs, pocket looking-glasses, shirts, beads and other trinkets."

"Mrs. Wimmer, will you be kind enough to tell me how you came in possession of this piece of gold?"

"Yes; it was just this way: One day Mr. Marshall was packing up to go away. He had gathered together a good deal of dust on this 30 per cent. arrangement, and had it buried under the floor. In overhauling his traps, he said to me in the presence of Elisha Packwood, 'Jenny, I will give you this piece of gold. I always intended to have a ring made from it for my mother, but I will give it to you.' I took it and I have had it in my possession from that day to this."

"You have not the exact date of the discovery of the gold?" I asked.

"No, but it was somewhere about the holidays."

The piece of gold I must describe. Its value is between four and five dollars. It looks like (pardon the comparison) a piece of spruce gum just out of the mouth of a school-girl, except the color. It is rather flat, full of indentations, just as the teeth make in a piece of nice gum. There are one or two rough points on the edge, which, with a little stretch of the imagination, give the appearance of a man's head with a helmet on; then, turn it another way, and, as Mrs. Wimmer said, "it looks like some kind of a varmint or other." It can be easily identified by any one who has ever seen it before.

The Diphtheria.

Diphtheria appears under three varieties or forms. 1st. There is fever, severe pains in the back, bones and limbs, and very great prostration. There may be no soreness of the throat, but on examining it, small white specks will be noticed on the tonsils, but few or none on the rest of the throat. These cases will recover under any and every variety of treatment in four to six days. The great but false reputation of many remedies and physicians is based upon the necessarily favorable results of these cases. 2d. Large patches of false membrane will be observed both on the tonsils and back of the throat; but the glands of the neck do not become swollen. The majority of these cases will also recover under very simple treatment, unless the disease extends down to the wind-pipe, which it very rarely does. 3d. True malignant diphtheria, with swelling of the glands of the neck and under the jaw; profuse and often offensive exudations of the mouth and throat; more or less discharge from the nostrils. Chlorate of potash is a disinfectant as well as a curative remedy, and if given pure and dry upon the tongue, every hour, night and day, will rarely disappoint the practitioner. A small dose every night may act as a preventive remedy. Sometimes tannin may be given more readily than the chlorate of potash. The sulphate of iron is rather more irritant, and must be given in smaller quantities. The main points in the use of these remedies are to give them dry upon the tongue, and frequently and regularly, both by night and day.

They Were Indignant.

As a Council Bluffs (Iowa) woman was doing her washing, one of her children fell into a kettle of water. The mother seized the infant, whose heart-rending cries indicated the terrible nature of its injuries, and deposited it on a bed, while she ran to a neighbor's to get him to run for the doctor. Before the doctor arrived, all the neighbors had gathered, and among them had undressed the screaming infant—very carefully, so that the scalded skin should not peel off—and sprinkled it with flour. At length the doctor arrived, reaching the door at the same moment with the terror-stricken husband, whom also the messenger had found and bidden to "go home and prepare for the saddest news." The doctor made a careful examination of the infant, and promptly advised the mother to put a shirt or something on the child, so it might not freeze to death. The assembled neighbors, one after another, felt of the water in the kettle, found it icy cold, and quietly departed.

Gerrit Smith as a Business Man.

The business sagacity of the late Gerrit Smith was almost unerring. In 1828 he purchased a water-power at Oswego for $14,000, which for many years has yielded an income estimated at $60,000 a year. The *Sun* gives the following anecdote of his business integrity:

"Early in 1837 Mr. Smith's father died. By his will he left to Gerrit nearly all of his large property, much of it consisting of unproductive lands, and charged with heavy legacies to other heirs, and debts of considerable amount. Two or three months afterward the panic of 1837 occurred. The banks had suspended specie payments, and could afford Mr. Smith only feeble loans to meet pressing obligations. He was advised to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, but declined until he had first conferred with John Jacob Astor, the old friend of his father, and who was well acquainted with the business affairs of both father and son. Smith wrote to Astor, and informed him of his situation, and said that if possible he would be glad if he could make him a loan, and take such security therefor as he had to offer. Mr. Astor invited him to come to the city and talk the matter over. He came, and dined with the great millionaire. Astor, of course, knew his errand, but during the protracted dinner seemed more inclined to tell anecdotes about his excursions thirty and forty years before with Peter Smith up the valley of the Mohawk than to listen to details about Gerrit Smith's present obligations, and the value of the property which he could put under mortgage. As they sat at the hospitable board, Mr. Astor would frequently break in with the enthusiastic exclamation: 'Why, Gerrit, how much you do look as your father used to when he and I went up the Mohawk among the Indians after furs!' At length they came down to business, and Mr. Astor asked Smith how much of a loan he wanted. He told him $250,000. 'Do you want it immediately, and all at once?' asked Astor. 'I do,' said Gerrit. Astor's countenance fell a little, but after a short pause he replied, 'Then you shall have it.' It was arranged that Smith should give Astor a mortgage on the Oswego water power, for which Smith had paid $14,000 about ten years before, for this loan of $250,000. Mr. Smith returned to Peterboro', and in three or four days received Mr. Astor's check by mail for $250,000. He made out the mortgage and sent it to Oswego to be recorded, with directions to send it to Mr. Astor as soon as it was inscribed on the records. Smith went on using the money, and supposed that all had gone right about the forwarding of the mortgage. After a delay of several weeks, judge of his surprise at receiving a letter from Mr. Astor, saying that he was afraid that his friend Smith had forgotten to make out that mortgage which they talked about when he was last in the city. Smith hastened to Oswego and found that, through some stupidity, the county clerk had forgotten to send the mortgage to Astor, although it had been duly and seasonably recorded. Of course, it was now sent forward, accompanied by an appropriate explanation. Thus, for several weeks, John Jacob Astor had nothing but Gerrit Smith's word for a loan of $250,000."

Negro Funerals.

What the negroes call a funeral sermon, says a Southern correspondent, is usually preached many weeks, sometimes months, after a man is dead. It is usual to announce these addresses a number of days in advance, and very often service is held for ten or a dozen dead brothers or sisters at the same time. This is the rule in the cities and towns of North Alabama, but in the country districts of the lower portion of the State, where churches and ordained preachers are not plenty, the dead are interred with a rude ceremony that is exceedingly impressive. While visiting a gentleman living on a remote plantation in Montgomery county, I witnessed a burial service of this kind. At a little before nightfall, all the negroes, men, women and children, on the plantation, assembled around the cabin of the dead man. He was a widower, and childless, and had died alone. When they were all gathered together, two old men, friends of the deceased, went into the hut, and carried out the rough pine coffin containing the body. They then placed themselves silently at the head of the negroes, who, in the meantime, had formed themselves into line, and then, with a slow and measured step, proceeded to an adjoining wood. When they arrived at the edge of the wood it was quite dark, and a number of pine torches were lit, and several men carrying them went in front of the procession. In this way they marched through the wood, singing a slow, mournful hymn, the refrain of which was:

"Yes, Massa, he's a comin',
Comin' fast to join the host."

After passing through the wood they came out upon a small clearing which was slightly elevated. Here a grave had been dug. The coffin was placed beside it and the torches thrown into a heap of dry pine wood which had been previously collected. As the fire blazed up the negroes gathered around the open grave and listened with rapt attention to an old man who, in a few simple words, prayed for the soul of their dead friend. Then the coffin was lowered into the shallow grave, and as the earth was thrown upon it the negroes, unable to control themselves longer, commenced walking around and around in "the holy dance." They sang as they went, and then as they became more and more excited, shouted and groaned like madmen. This continued until the grave was closed, and then after a short prayer, the hymn, "Yes, Massa, he's a comin'," was sung again, with a sort of wild pathos that was very thrilling. As the men and women stood around in this, the last act of the sad ceremony, the red light of the fire shone with a bright glow upon their bright, earnest faces, and behind the dark wood seemed almost to echo the refrain, "Comin' fast to join the host." The scene was, in every way, a solemn and impressive one.

Obeying Orders.

Will S. Hays, the song maker, tells this story in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: In the barber shop of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York city, he saw a tall, rough-looking man leaning against the wall. A dandy came in, took off his hat and coat, and coolly handed them to the stranger, whom he mistook for a barber. The stranger as coolly hung them on a peg, and, when the dandy said "Trim my hair," he pointed to a chair. The encircling of the neck with a towel, and the preliminary flourish of the shears, were barber-like, but when the dandy felt the hair being cropped close to the scalp, he leaped from the chair and ran to the mirror. "What have you done?" he shouted, in demonstrative wrath. "Well," replied the stranger, still cool, "you said cut it, and I wasn't going to refuse a small favor like that, nor make a half way job of it, neither."

HURTING IT.—A Harvard professor went down to one of the beaches on the New England coast to bathe one stormy day, but the men in charge refused to let him go in on account of the dangerous swell. On his way back he expressed his disappointment and indignation to the driver of the omnibus. "Well, I'll tell you how it is, said the driver; "we don't like to have strangers come down here and get drowned. It hurts the beach."

Next spring one hundred English swells are coming for a grand buffalo hunt on the Plains. The hunt is to be organized on a magnificent scale. Twenty scouts, headed by Buffalo Bill, will chaperon them, and in addition to a vast retinue of servants, cooks, grooms and valets, they will be accompanied by a brass band, which will discourse sweet music as they gather about their camp fire to partake of the evening meal of buffalo meat.

The following directions are given for detecting some counterfeit United States fifty cent notes now in circulation: On the counterfeit the lock of hair in the corner of Dexter's forehead touches the other hair at each end, while in the genuine it is a "C" shaped lock, and touches only at the lower end.

A Sad Drowning Calamity.

A drowning calamity almost as sad as that which happened at Preakness a week before, and by which five children fell through the ice and were drowned, while the mother looked on but could not help them, occurred at Browertown, N. J. The victims were three children, Katie, Ellen and John, aged respectively eight, seven and six, of a widow named Mrs. Eliza Vreeland, who had left them in charge of an old man named Thomas Moore while she went to the Paterson market. She also left a fourth one, four years old, the only one that he was able to take care of, and it also had a narrow escape from being with its brother and sisters when they came to their death. The house of the widow is separated from the Morris canal by a very narrow roadway. The children went out to amuse themselves on the ice despite the remonstrances of the old man. He did not believe, however, that there was much danger, as all the neighbors about had been crossing the canal that morning and even the previous evening, and several boys had been skating about the time the children went out; yet nobody saw the accident. It seems the old man had forgotten all about the children for nearly three hours, and when he intimated his fears to the neighbors the whole vicinity for nearly a mile around was carefully searched before ever suspecting the canal.

This probably arose from the fact that it was supposed to be so firmly frozen, the ice being about two inches in thickness. At length a man named Henry Lambert perceived a red shawl beneath the ice, and, by this indication, was convinced of the fate of the children. He broke up the ice at this place, and in spite of the freezing cold immediately undressed himself and plunged beneath the ice.

At a few feet from the opening he found at the bottom the two little girls firmly locked in each other's arms, nearly opposite their own dwelling. The body of the boy was found about fifty feet from the beach, further up the canal. Curiously enough it would seem that the boy had swam this distance under the ice. It does not appear that the current had anything to do with it, for the bodies of the girls were carried in the opposite direction. The mother returned from market just as the bodies of her children, whom she left in health a few hours previously, were being recovered from the bottom of the canal. Her grief was uncontrollable, and it was with some difficulty that she was restrained from plunging beneath the ice.

A reporter accompanied the coroner to the scene of the calamity. It would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable picture than that presented by the mother, the very personification of anguish and despair, standing over the dead bodies of her three children. Her grief seemed to produce temporary insanity, and she implored in the most pitiful tones one of the little girls to speak just one word to her. The child looked lovely in death, with her eyes half open and her lips gently parted. She appeared to be awakening from soft slumber in obedience to the imploring invocation of her broken-hearted mother.

Canadian Postal Arrangement.

The United States postal department has made arrangements with the Canadian department relative to postage on newspapers and letters between the two countries. Under the treaty letters and printed matter for any part of the Dominion will be sent under United States stamps and rates, and while letters will begin to be carried thus only from the first of February, the carriage of papers began with the first day of the new year, when the new rate of two cents per pound for printed matter went into effect in the United States. The assistant Postmaster-General of the Dominion came to Washington at the request of Mr. Jewell, and the postal treaty was negotiated there. It was laid before the Cabinet and at once approved and signed. It is estimated that under the new arrangement the United States government will lose not more than $20,000 per annum, while the convenience and business interests of the people will be greatly advanced. It is possible that a similar arrangement will be perfected with Mexico after a while, and the sea rate on letters to Cuba is also to be lowered. The Postmaster-General is also desirous to establish a weekly slow mail to England, under which a three cent postage stamp would carry a letter from any part of the United States to any part of Great Britain and Ireland. The double rate would still be called for on letters sent by fast steamers, but the single rate would be a saving and a convenience to thousands of the poorer people who have friends in the old country. Mr. Jewell, United States Postmaster-General, thinks he can get a slow mail carried for $40 per ton, and that this would enable him to arrange for three cent ocean postage.

Broken Promises.

Reader, never break your promises! And to this end, never make a promise that you are not sure you can fulfill. You may think it a trifling matter to make an appointment with a friend or agree to do a certain thing, and then fail to "come to time;" but it is assuredly not a small affair. If you get in the habit of neglecting to make good your promises, how long, do you think, will your friends and acquaintances retain confidence in you? The nearest and dearest of them will in time learn to doubt you, and will put but little faith in your words. And there is a way of half meeting one's obligations, which might be called "bending" a promise, which is also a very bad practice, and should be carefully avoided.

For instance, you agree to meet a person at a certain time; but, instead of being punctual, you put in an appearance several minutes, perhaps an hour, after time; or you promise to do something for a friend, and only partially perform the duty. You may not exactly have broken your promise, but you have certainly bent it, which is almost, if not quite, as bad. Keep your promises to the letter; be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

Composting Manures.

A writer in the Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: "The subject of manures, their preparation and use, is ever new, and yet it has attracted more or less attention through the centuries. But there is no specific yet discovered for all crops on all soils, although there have been letters patent granted, for special cases. The point which perhaps comes the nearest to harmonizing all conflicting views is probably that of composting manures, for the compost manure may be made at any time and in any form, and in it may be collected few or many of available constituents of all manures; an element may be buried or spread—all values may be saved by the mixture of muck or soil, or any such thing as experience or hypotheses or theory may suggest. It is safe for any farmer to be a diligent composter. In order to success in the compost heap there must be much forking over it. To enable one to do this efficiently in the long winters a manure cellar is needed, and this well supplied with soils and soil and muck and 'odorous things' and leaves and refuse hay and sand and all else."

AN UNEASY TENANT.—Mrs. Samuel Ryder, of Olympia, Nevada, some time since swallowed a little lizard while drinking a glass of water in Missouri. She now suffers constantly from its unwelcome presence in her stomach. Should she eat anything not pleasing to his lizardship he kicks up a terrible row, turning her deathly sick. In order to reduce him to subjugation she is compelled to drink pain killer, which for the time being makes it very tropical, and willingly he subsides into a stupor, only to repeat the performance again when occasion requires. The medical faculty of the Willamette university will attend to the case.

Death from cutting a corn is a novelty in necrology. The instance was that of Mr. T. R. Green, of Athens, Ohio, whose death occurred from gangrene, superinduced by trimming a corn on his right foot. Amputation of the leg was resorted to without avail.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

John Murphy, who was hanged at Carson, Nevada, for the murder of J. B. McCallum, was a native of Scotland, and at one time traveled with John C. Heenan, giving sparring exhibitions.....Wharton Brothers & Co., iron manufacturers, filed their petition in bankruptcy. The aggregate of the liabilities of the firm is $219,531. The assets are stated at $393,547.....Thomas Pennell, Treasurer of Cumberland county, Me., was knocked down in his office and the safe robbed of between $8,000 and $10,000. One of the robbers first engaged his attention by asking to have a check cashed and immediately afterward knocked him senseless. With the aid of a confederate, the safe was plundered of its contents. Mr. Pennell's pockets were also rifled. The thieves escaped..... A terrific faction fight between the Dwyers and O'Briens at Perkin's Mills in Templeton, Canada, took place on Christmas day. There were seventeen of Dwyer's adherents to fifteen of O'Brien's. They fought until evening and every man had to be carried away. A priest tried to stop the fighting, but he was also beaten..... The superintendent of the New York State Asylum for the Insane says that Kate Stoddard, who killed Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, is a hopeless lunatic..... John Johnson, the murderer of Andrew Johnson, was sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, to be hanged on the 28th of April. ..... John Goodman was hanged in Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, for the murder of the Haywood family last April. The prisoner confessed the crime while on the scaffold.

Jeremiah Post, a farmer, of East Meadow, Long Island, went to New York with a load of hay. On his return he stopped in Hempstead and took several drinks. In the morning his wife, alarmed at his absence, went to the barn. There she saw the wagon overturned, and found Mr. Post under the wagon, his neck broken. The wagon was loaded with slabs, and had been upset by pile of stones..... Since the famine set in Asia Minor 50,000 persons have migrated from various parts of the country to the city of Adana, half of whom have since succumbed to disease. The strange climate, distress, and extreme rapaciousness of the tax-gatherers aggravate the mortality....Mrs. Nolan was found dead in bed in Chicago with a knife wound in her side. Her two little children are too young to give any account of the mother's death. The husband said his wife died about nine o'clock. That he went for help, and afterward got drunk, and failed to return. He professes to know nothing about his wife's wounds..... Two men, Fuller and Clemens, at Fredericksburg, Mo., quarreled about whisky, and Clemens shot Fuller with a double-barreled shot gun, putting the contents of two barrels into him. Fuller, although nearly blown to pieces, stabbed Clemens, almost disemboweling him. Both men died.. ...Another case similar to the Guibord litigation is likely to arise out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to bury the remains of a late murderer at St. Marie, in consecrated ground. The remains are interred for the present in an unconsecrated portion of the cemetery.....The recent labor dispute in the Bestroads slate quarries, South Wales, which lasted nearly three months, cost the workmen about $123,000, besides the loss in wages.....There are nearly 22,000 granges organized in the United States. Missouri, Iowa, and Tennessee are the banner States. The membership exceeds 1,300,000. It is claimed that the order now has over $17,000,000 invested in elevators, grain warehouses, flour mills, agricultural implements, cattle-feeding materials, and similar factories, banks, fire, and storm insurance companies....The Spanish army accepted Don Alfonso as King. The young man is a son of ex-Queen Isabella, and eighteen years of age.

A farm house and barn, with their contents, owned by John Swallow, in Dunstable, Mass., were burned. Mr. Swallow entered the burning barn and was burned to death.....Mary Lynn and Edward Muson were burned to death by the burning of Smith Lynn's house, near Blairsville, Pa., and Mr. Lynn, another of his daughters, and Clara Stewart were fatally injured by jumping from the windows.....The Souhegan National Bank of Milford, N. H., recovered most of the bonds and securities stolen from its vault on the 19th of October last. The property, amounting to about $112,000, was recovered through the president and officials of the bank, who say the bonds were recovered within five hundred miles of that place, and they claim that no compromise was made with the robbers. The people of Milford are jubilant.....The German Ambassador has informed the Duke Decazes that Germany is prepared to recognize Alfonzo as King of Spain. The king of the Belgians has sent his personal congratulations to Alfonzo. .....James McCauley is supposed to have been burned to death during a fire at Port Jervis, N. Y....County Treasurer Ehler, of Milwaukee, has been obliged to vacate his office, being a defaulter to the amount of $14,000.

Belgium has recognized Don Alfonzo, and it is announced that most if not all of the courts of Europe will do so as soon as his representatives are accredited.....The United States public debt statement shows an increase of $3,659,967.88 during the month of December; coin balance, $82,587,449.94; currency balance, $13,952,931.22; certificates of deposit, $41,200,000; coin certificates, $23,540,000..... A dispatch has been received from the Carlist headquarters denying any defection on the part of either officers or men, in consequence of the proclamation of Don Alfonzo, or in favor of the new king.....A company of United States cavalry has started from the Red Cloud agency to oust the miners from the Black Hills....While Charles Myers, of Salem county, N. J., was in jail, his wife was at work at a neighbor's, his two boys, aged nine and eleven years, amused themselves by building a fire in the shed adjoining the house. The flames speedily got beyond their control, burning down the building and an infant child that was in the cradle.....The governments of Switzerland, Australia, and Belgium have adopted stringent measures against the importation into those countries of American potatoes infected with the Colorado beetle.....Ex-priest Gerdeman, of Philadelphia, has been remanded for trial for the embezzlement of funds belonging to St. Bonifacius's Roman Catholic Church, after a hearing upon a *habeas corpus*.

A post-mortem examination was held over the body of Elizabeth McCarthy, who was found dead in a house in Jersey City, and it was ascertained that she froze to death, having no fuel or covering.....The Milwaukee Circuit Court has appointed Judge Voorhees, of Hackensack, and Henry L. White, of Jersey City, commissioners to take the testimony of Mrs. D'Auffray, better known as the escaped nun. Her evidence is to be used in a suit pending before that court, for the purpose of exposing the internal arrangements of convents and nunneries.....The debt of the city of Brooklyn, including all her obligations of whatever character, amounts to the sum of $35,018,821.52, an increase in the past year of $525,115.82.....The debt of the city of New York is about $140,000,000.....The evidence in the Vicksburg case shows that seventy-six negroes and two white men were killed in the attack upon the city.....Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has lodged a complaint with the Porte protesting against the increasing slave trade which is being carried on in various parts of the Ottoman Empire in Africa.....One of the boilers at the Franconia Iron Company's mill, at Wareham, Mass., burst with a frightful explosion, demolishing the west end of the immense building and shattering the entire structure more or less. Out of eighteen men in the building, Edward Cafery was fatally and four others slightly injured.

The father of Don Carlos has given his adhesion to King Alfonzo. Other supporters of the Bourbon Pretender are expected to follow his example, thus compelling Don Carlos to lay down his arms and recognize the new *regime* or retire to exile.....Upon the assembling of the Louisiana Legislature an intense excitement existed. Both men claiming to be Governor of the State issued proclamations to the people. The Conservatives elected Wiltz for Speaker, the other party declining to vote. Shortly after United States troops entered the State house and unseated the newly-elected Speaker and five other members. General Sheridan is in command at New Orleans, and telegraphed to Washington as follows: I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government of the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

M. D. McCormick, road supervisor of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and also Mayor of Brookville, has been arrested and committed at Ellsworth, Kansas, charged with embezzling large sums of money from the Kansas Pacific railroad during the years 1868, '69, and '70..... The residence of Milo Ruggles, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, was burned, and his mother, sister, and sister's child were burned to death. Mr. Ruggles jumped from a window and was fatally injured.....Rachel Coward was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in New Brunswick, N. J., for killing Charles Ten Broeck....Joseph Shields, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was killed at Princeton Junction.....A large fire in Orangeburg, S. C., destroyed most of the business portion of the town. The loss is about $200,000, with but little insurance. The Meroney Hotel, the Orangeburg *News* building, and all the stores on Russell street were destroyed..... The ex-King of the Two Sicilies has visited Alfonzo, and assured him that the Counts Caserta and Bari will withdraw from the Carlist cause..... James Jeffries, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, has filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Generals Sheridan, Emory, and De Trobriand, for $100,000 damages for ejecting him from his seat in the House of Representatives. A similar suit was also filed by George D. Kelly, who was also ejected.....The United States ship Pensacola has been detailed to carry King Kalakaua to his home.....At Rotherham, England, an explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine, killing eight persons.

The Coming Wife.

She's a little bit of a woman, all patience and sunshine, and I'd spoil the best silk hat that money could buy for the privilege of lending her my umbrella in a rain storm.

She's married and she's got an old rhinoceros of a husband. He makes it a practice to come home tight at eleven o'clock every other night, and has for years, and he can't remember that she ever gave him a cross word about it. When he falls into the hall she is waiting to close the door and help him back to the sitting room, where a good fire awaits him. She draws off his boots, unbuttons his collar, helps him off with his coat, and all the time she is saying:

"Poor Henry! how sorry I am that you had this attack of vertigo! I'm afraid that you will be found dead by the roadside some night."

"Whazzer mean by verzhigo!" he growls; but she helps him off with his vest and pleasantly continues:

"I'm so glad you got home all right. I hope the day will come when you can pass more of your time at home. It is dreadful how your business drives you!"

"Whaz bizshness—whaz yer talking 'bout?" he replies.

"Poor one—how hot your head is!" she continues, and presently he breaks down and weeps, and exclaims:

"Yez, zur—zic's a 'orse—wearing zelf out fhast's can—wishzi was dead!"

Next morning she never refers to the subject, but pleasantly inquires how he slept, and if his mind is clear. His boots may be missing, and he yells out:

"Whar 'n thunder's my boots!"

"Right here, my dear!" she replies, and she sends them out all nicely blacked up.

If she wants a dress, or a hat or a cloak, he yells out that the household expenses are eating him up. She never "passes" him back or tells him that she could have married a Congressman, nor declares that she will write to her mother and tell her just how it is.

"That's so, my dear, times are hard," she says, and she gets up just as good a dinner as if he had left her $50.

He may come home tight at supper time but she is not shocked. She replies that it is an unexpected pleasure to have him home so early and she pretends not to notice his stupid look. He sees three chairs where there is but one and in trying to sit down he strikes the floor like a derrick.

"Whazzer jaw zhat chair 'way for?" he yells, and she replies:

"It's that hole in the carpet—I knew you would stumble!" and she helps him up and brings him a strong cup of tea.

They do not keep a servant, and when cold weather came she never thought of planking herself down in a chair opposite him and saying:

"Now, then you'll either get up and light the fires or there won't be any lighted—mark that, old baldhead!"

No, she didn't resort to any such base and tyrannical measures. When daylight comes she slips out of bed, makes two fires, warms his socks, and then bending over him, she whispers:

"Arise, darling, and greet the festive morn!"

He's sick sometimes, and I've known that woman to coax him for two straight hours to take the doctor's medicine, turn over his pillow twenty-two times, keep a wet cloth on his head, pare his corn down and then wish she had a quail to make him some soup. When he gets into a fight down town and comes home with his ears bitten up and his nose pointing to the northeast, she inquires how the horse happened to run away with him, and she says she is so thankful that he wasn't killed. She has an excuse for anything, and she never admits that any one but herself is to blame about anything. Lor' bless her—I hope she'll slip into Heaven and never be asked a question.

Somewhat Romantic.

A recent number of a Portland (Oregon) paper tells a pleasant little story to the following effect: A young lady well known in that city has just started to join her parents, whom she has no recollection of ever having seen. Her name is Emma Frankle, and her parents live in Florence, Italy. At the age of between three and four she was given to a family named Stokes, who promised to educate and otherwise provide for her. It seems that she was trained for circus performances, and traveled with circus troupes until she was eighteen years old, when she abandoned the business, made her home in Portland, and having learned to set type, supported herself by that work during the past four years, taking good care of herself, and winning many friends. Meanwhile she had caused inquiries for her parents to be made in Florence, these only recently proving successful, the parents having also been for some years advertising for their lost daughter. Money was sent to the daughter from Florence with which to defray her expenses home, and by this time she has probably been reunited to those who long ago parted from her, hoping it would prove to her advantage.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—In China it is a regular business to buy up girls for the San Francisco market, just as in this country agents go about and buy up cotton and hogs. So thoroughly is the business established that a regular price current is published in San Francisco, giving Chinese details of the State of the market, and the prices at which it will be safe to buy. The girls are sent to San Francisco brothels.

Opinions of the Press.

The *Texas New Yorker* says: "An old Scotch physician once said to one of his patients: 'Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and your bowels open, an' there's little "ilse" can harm ye.' This aphorism is full of wisdom, and expresses exactly what Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will do for you. We speak of what we know from nearly two years' practical experience in the use of this indispensable family medicine. Its office is to attack a lazy, torpid liver, and impart new life to this vital organ—a proper flow of bile and a prompt discharge of effete matter. A good digestion and appetite are restored to the sufferer. Pure blood, the 'life of the flesh,' is secured, and the patient soon feels himself a walking electrical battery. Good health is more precious than fine gold—Vinegar Bitters restores it, and is, therefore, above price. The man who discovered it is a philosopher and a benefactor of his race."—*Com.*

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